

SIXTEENTH DAY

(Wednesday, February 11, 1959)

The Senate met at 10:30 o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

The roll was called and the following Senators were present:

Aikin	Martin
Baker	Moffett
Bradshaw	Moore
Colson	Owen
Crump	Parkhouse
Dies	Phillips
Fly	Ratliff
Fuller	Reagan
Gonzalez	Roberts
Hardeman	Rogers
Hazlewood	Secrest
Herring	Smith
Hudson	Weinert
Kazen	Willis
Krueger	Wood
Lane	

A quorum was announced present.

Reverend W. H. Townsend, Chaplain offered the invocation as follows:

O Lord, how excellent is the name of Jesus in all the earth, the name that calms our fears, soothes our sorrows, and saves us from sin. We would exalt this name above every name, and be reminded that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches. In Jesus' name we pray. Amen.

On motion of Senator Aikin, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

Reports of Standing Committee

Senator Weinert submitted the following reports:

Austin, Texas,
February 10, 1959.

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate:

Sir: We, your Committee on Water and Conservation, to whom was referred S. B. No. 51, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be printed.

WEINERT, Chairman.

Austin, Texas,
February 10, 1959.

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate:

Sir: We, your Committee on Water and Conservation, to whom was referred S. B. No. 16, have had the same under consideration and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be printed.

WEINERT, Chairman.

Senate Resolution 72

Senator Bradshaw offered the following resolution:

Whereas, We are honored today to have in the gallery of the Senate the Junior and Senior Classes of Brock High School of Parker County, Texas, accompanied by their teacher, Mr. Bill B. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Michou, sponsors; and

Whereas, These students are on an educational tour of the Capitol Building and the Capital City; and

Whereas, This fine group of young American citizens is here to observe and to learn at firsthand the workings of their State government; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we officially recognize and welcome these guests and commend them for their interest; and that a copy of this Resolution, properly endorsed, bearing the official seal of the Senate, be mailed to them in recognition of their visit.

The resolution was read and was adopted.

Senator Bradshaw by unanimous consent presented the students, teacher and sponsors to the Members of the Senate.

Presentation of Guests

Senator Secrest by unanimous consent presented as guests of the Senate today 9 members of the National Science Fraternity of Baylor University at Waco with sponsors, Dr. Robert Miller and Dr. H. D. Cherry, to the Members of the Senate.

Senate Resolution 74

Senator Weinert offered the following resolution:

Whereas, We are honored today to have in the gallery of the Senate 37 pupils of the American History and Civics Class of Natalia High School,

Natalia, Medina County, Texas, accompanied by their teacher and sponsors, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Demare and Mr. Ruble Farmer; and

Whereas, These students are on an educational tour of the Capitol Building and the Capital City; and

Whereas, This fine group of young American citizens is here to observe and to learn at firsthand the workings of their State government; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we officially recognize and welcome these guests and commend them for their interest; and that a copy of this Resolution, properly endorsed, bearing the official seal of the Senate, be mailed to them in recognition of their visit.

The resolution was read and was adopted.

Senator Weinert by unanimous consent presented the students, Mr. and Mrs. Demare and Mr. Farmer to the Members of the Senate.

Senate Resolution 75

Senator Herring offered the following resolution:

Whereas, We are honored today to have in the gallery of the Senate, the Senior Class of Round Rock High School, of Round Rock, Texas, accompanied by their teachers, Mrs. David Provost and Mr. Arnold Peterson; and

Whereas, These students are on an educational tour of the Capitol Building and the Capital City; and

Whereas, This fine group of young American citizens is here to observe and to learn at firsthand the workings of their State government; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we officially recognize and welcome these guests and commend them for their interest; and that a copy of this Resolution, properly endorsed, bearing the official seal of the Senate, be mailed to the class in recognition of their visit.

HERRING
FULLER

The resolution was read and was adopted.

Senator Herring by unanimous consent presented the students, Mrs. Provost and Mr. Peterson to the Members of the Senate.

(Senator Martin in the Chair.)

Bills Signed

The Presiding Officer announced the signing by the President in the presence of the Senate after the caption had been read, the following enrolled bills:

S. B. No. 23, A bill to be entitled "An Act relating to the jurisdiction of the County Court of Brazos County; restoring to said court the civil and criminal jurisdiction granted to county courts by the Constitution and General Laws of this State; conforming the jurisdiction of the district court of said county to such change; repealing all laws in conflict with this Act; and declaring an emergency."

S. B. No. 70, A bill to be entitled "An Act creating a County Court at Law for Ector County, Texas, and making other provisions relative thereto; repealing all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith; providing for severability; and declaring an emergency."

Message from the House

Hall of the House of Representatives,
Austin, Texas,
February 11, 1959.

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate.

Sir: I am directed by the House to inform the Senate that the House has passed the following:

S. C. R. No. 13, Inviting Prestor J. Moore to address a Joint Session at 10:30 A.M. on Tuesday, March 31 1959. (With amendment)

S. C. R. No. 14, Calling upon the Governor of Texas to issue an annual proclamation naming Texas Nurse Week in The State of Texas.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY HALLMAN,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives

Senate Resolution 76

Senator Baker offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Mr. Enos B. Cape has distinguished himself in the development of highways for this state and nation; and

Whereas, Mr. Cape has been an untiring worker and leader in the work

of the Highway Committee of the Houston Chamber of Commerce; and Whereas, He has recently been elected as president of the Texas-Highway-Heavy Branch of the Associated General Contractors of America; and

Whereas, He has been elected this week as president of the Contractor's Division of the American Road Builders Association; and

Whereas, He has given much of his time and money to stimulating interest and leadership among the people of Houston as well as the State of Texas and the United States in working for an adequate highway system; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Texas, that the Texas Legislature wishes to recognize and pay tribute to Mr. Enos B. Cape and extend to him their heartiest congratulations on his election to these high offices.

The resolution was read and was adopted.

Reports of Standing Committees

Senator Willis submitted the following reports:

Austin, Texas,
February 11, 1959.

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Education, to whom was referred S. B. No. 20, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be printed.

WILLIS, Chairman.

Austin, Texas,
February 11, 1959.

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Education to whom was referred S. B. No. 60, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass as amended and be printed.

WILLIS, Chairman.

Austin, Texas,
February 11, 1959.

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Edu-

cation, to whom was referred S. B. No. 62, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be printed.

WILLIS, Chairman.

Austin, Texas,
February 11, 1959.

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Education, to whom was referred S. B. No. 82, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be printed.

WILLIS, Chairman.

Senator Moffett submitted the following report:

Austin, Texas,
February 11, 1959.

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Agriculture and Livestock, to whom was referred S. B. No. 41, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be printed.

MOFFETT, Chairman.

Senate Resolution 78

Senator Herring offered the following resolution:

Whereas, We are honored today to have in the gallery of the Senate, the 8th grade class of Summitt school in Austin, Travis County, Texas, accompanied by their teacher, Vonnie Tucker; and

Whereas, These students are on an educational tour of the Capitol Building and the Capital City; and

Whereas, This fine group of young American citizens is here to observe and to learn at firsthand the workings of their State government; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we officially recognize and welcome these guests and commend them for their interest; and that a copy of this resolution, properly endorsed, bearing the official seal of the Senate, be mailed the class in recognition of their visit.

The resolution was read and was adopted.

Senator Herring by unanimous consent presented the students and Mrs. Tucker to the Members of the Senate.

Committee to Escort Senator Hudson to Joint Session

The Presiding Officer announced the appointment of the following committee pursuant to the provisions of H. C. R. No. 20 to escort Senator Hubert R. Hudson to the Joint Session: Senators Owen, Roberts, Lane, Martin, and Reagan.

Senate Bills on First Reading

The following bills were introduced, read first time and referred to the Committee indicated:

By Senator Moore:

S. B. No. 141, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Senate Bill No. 270, Chapter 53, Acts of the 50th Legislature of Texas, 1947, relating to a road system for Limestone County, Texas, so as to fix the county engineer's salary at an amount not to exceed Eight Thousand Five Hundred (\$8,500.00) Dollars per annum; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

By Senator Herring:

S. B. No. 142, A bill to be entitled "An Act authorizing the Board of Regents of The University of Texas to acquire by purchase or otherwise certain properties in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas; conferring upon the Board of Regents the power of eminent domain to acquire land for the use of the University; exempting the Regents from depositing bond as provided in Section 2 of Article 3268, Revised Civil Statutes of Texas; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on State Affairs.

By Senator Herring:

S. B. No. 143, A bill to be entitled "An Act to transfer the control and management of the Texas Memorial Museum to the Board of Regents of The University of Texas; repealing all laws or parts of laws in conflict; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on State Affairs.

By Senator Herring:

S. B. No. 144, A bill to be entitled "An Act amending Title 126, Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, 1925, as amended, by adding a new article thereto to be known as Article 7429a, prohibiting certain coercive trade practices; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on Jurisprudence.

By Senator Baker:

S. B. No. 145, A bill to be entitled "An Act relating to arbitration; establishing the validity of a written agreement to arbitrate a controversy; establishing procedures, including provisions to compel or stay arbitration, appointment of arbitrators, power of arbitrators to act, conduct of hearing, waiver of right to be represented by an attorney, attendance of witnesses, issuance of subpoenas, taking of depositions, rendition of award, modification or correction of award by arbitrators, payment of fees and expenses of arbitration, and confirmation of an arbitration award; establishing grounds upon which a court may vacate, modify or correct an award; providing for enforcement of an award; establishing additional procedures; defining court; fixing venue; establishing procedure for appeals; specifying agreements to which applicable; providing for certain rules of interpretation; repealing Articles 224 through 249, both inclusive, Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, 1925, and other conflicting laws; providing for a savings clause; providing for severability; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on Labor and Management Relations.

By Senator Parkhouse:

S. B. No. 146, A bill to be entitled "An Act amending Section 1, Chapter 184, Acts of the 44th Legislature, Regular Session, 1935, as amended (codified in Vernon's as Section 1 of Article 5890b, Vernon's Civil Statutes) providing for the creation of the Texas National Guard Armory Board so as to change the membership of the Board; providing certain present members of the Board shall continue to serve as members for the remainder of their term of office; prescribing certain powers and duties of the members of the Board; pro-

viding a severability clause; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on State Affairs.

By Senator Parkhouse:

S. B. No. 147, A bill to be entitled "An Act promoting safety by regulating vessels, water skiing, and aquaplaning upon the waters of this state; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Game and Fish Commission; containing a declaration of policy; defining certain terms; requiring all boats to be numbered; establishing a fee therefor; establishing procedures for numbering and the renewal thereof and transfer of such number; requiring serial numbers on all boats manufactured for sale in Texas after April 1, 1960; establishing the operative date of the numbering requirements; requiring dealers numbers; prescribing certain equipment; providing certain exemptions; prescribing the fees for boat liveries; requiring muffling devices; prohibiting operation in a wilful, wanton, reckless or negligent manner; prohibiting operation while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or certain drugs; requiring reports; establishing procedures for regattas, races, tournaments and exhibits; prohibiting local regulations in conflict; imputing the negligence of operators to consenting owners express or implied; authorizing the Commission to promulgate rules and regulations, prescribing certain penalties; establishing enforcement procedures; authorizing arrests without warrant; providing for the disposition of fines; making the Act penalties applicable to certain juveniles; creating an Advisory Board of Water Safety and the Special Water Safety Fund, and providing for the use of such fund; containing a severability clause; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on Jurisprudence.

By Senators Parkhouse and Hazlewood:

S. B. No. 148, A bill to be entitled "An Act relating to the rights, duties, and liabilities of issuers of securities, transfer agents, and other parties with respect to fiduciary security transfers; providing an effective date; repealing all laws in conflict; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on Jurisprudence.

By Senator Hazlewood:

S. B. No. 149, A bill to be entitled "An Act providing for a State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers Building; appropriating to the use of the State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers a sum of money not to exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of Two Hundred Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$225,000.00) from unexpended balance on hand in the 'Professional Engineers' Fund'; providing the method for expending such sum of money; vesting authority in the State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers to obtain a site, plan, design, construct, equip and furnish an office building to house only the State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers, its offices and employees; declaring legislative intent as to the necessity of the housing as herein provided for operation and maintenance of the State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers; repealing all conflicting laws; providing severability; and declaring an emergency"

To the Committee on Finance.

By Senator Hazlewood:

S. B. No. 150, A bill to be entitled "An Act authorizing the Texas National Guard Armory Board to donate, transfer, and convey certain plots of land situated in Randall County to the State of Texas for the use and benefit of West Texas State College.

To the Committee on State Affairs.

By Senator Hazlewood:

S. B. No. 151, A bill to be entitled "An Act amending Article 725b of the Penal Code, Acts 1937, 45th Leg., p. 333, ch. 169, as amended by amending Section 8 as amended Acts 1941, 47th Leg., p. 647, ch. 392, Sec. 1 in regard to exempted preparations; by amending Section 9, Subsection (1) as amended, Acts 1941, 47th Leg., p. 647, ch. 392, Sec. 2; Acts 1943, 48th Leg., p. 346, ch. 225, Sec. 1 in regard to records to be kept and to purchases without prescriptions; providing for a saving clause; providing for severability; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on Jurisprudence.

By Senators Reagan, Phillips, Hudson and Krueger:

S. B. No. 152, A bill to be entitled

"An Act relating to the advertising of the historical, natural, agricultural, industrial, educational, recreational, and other resources of Texas; providing for the creation of the Texas Development Board and prescribing the powers and duties thereof; prescribing the duties and responsibilities of the Texas Highway Department and Texas Industrial Commission relative to the program; authorizing acceptance and use of donations and appropriating donations previously made; providing for severability; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on State Affairs.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 16

Senator Herring offered the following resolution:

S. C. R. No. 16, Authorizing the Board of Regents of the University of Texas to construct and equip a teaching art museum.

Whereas, By deed dated October 7, 1927, Archer M. Huntington of New York, New York, conveyed to the Board of Regents of The University of Texas, in trust, certain lands in Galveston County, Texas, for the use and benefit of a museum to be established in connection with The University of Texas, with the power to sell and convey such property and to use the proceeds for the benefit of the museum; and

Whereas, the Board of Regents is desirous of constructing and equipping a teaching art museum on the Campus of the Main University of The University of Texas with the proceeds from the sale of a portion of said land; and

Whereas, This teaching museum will be designed and constructed as an integral part of a fine arts teaching center; and

Whereas, Many of the activities to be grouped in the combined buildings are now housed in temporary wooden buildings of World War II vintage; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Board of Regents of The University of Texas be authorized to construct and equip a teaching art museum on the Campus of the Main University of The University of Texas.

The resolution was read and was

referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

Report of Standing Committee

Senator Aikin submitted the following report:

Austin, Texas,
February 11, 1959.

Hon. Ben Ramsey, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, to whom was referred S. B. No. 141, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be not printed.

AIKIN, Chairman.

Senate Bill 141 Ordered Not Printed

On motion of Senator Moore and by unanimous consent S. B. No. 141 was ordered not printed.

Senate Resolution 80

Senator Crump offered the following resolution:

Whereas, We are honored today to have in the gallery of the Senate, the 5th grade class of San Saba Grammar School, San Saba County, Texas, accompanied by Mrs. Bernie Hart, Mrs. Louis Crump and their teacher, Mrs. Dorothy Baker; and

Whereas, These students are on an educational tour of the Capitol Building and the Capital City; and

Whereas, This fine group of young American citizens is here to observe and to learn at firsthand the workings of their State government; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we officially recognize and welcome these guests and commend them for their interest, and that a copy of this Resolution, properly endorsed, bearing the official seal of the Senate, be mailed to them in recognition of their visit

The resolution was read and was adopted.

Senator Crump by unanimous consent presented the students, Mrs. Crump, Mrs. Hart and Mrs. Baker to the Members of the Senate.

Senate Resolution 81

Senator Gonzalez offered the following resolution:

Whereas, We are honored today to have as a visitor in the Senate Kristjen Bredvad; and

Whereas, We desire to welcome this distinguished visitor to the Capitol Building and Capital City; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That his presence be recognized by the Senate of Texas and that he be extended the official welcome of the Senate.

The resolution was read and was adopted.

Senator Gonzalez by unanimous consent presented Mr. Bredvad to the Members of the Senate.

Message from the Governor

The following message received from the Governor today was read and was referred to the Committee on Nominations:

Austin, Texas,
February 11, 1959.

To the Senate of the Fifty-sixth Legislature:

I ask the advice, consent and confirmation of the Senate with respect to the following appointments:

To be Adjutant General: Major General Kearie L. Berry of Austin, Travis County.

To be Assistant Adjutant General: Brigadier General William H. Martin of Waco, McLennan County.

Respectfully submitted,
PRICE DANIEL,
Governor of Texas.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 13 With House Amendments

Senator Fuller called S. C. R. No. 13 from the President's table for consideration of the House amendments to the resolution.

The Presiding Officer laid the resolution and House amendments before the Senate, and the House amendments were read.

Senator Fuller moved that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

The motion prevailed.

Motion to Adjourn

On motion of Senator Hardeman the Senate agreed to stand adjourned at the conclusion of the Joint Session

to hear an address by Senator Hubert R. Hudson until 10:30 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

At Ease

On motion of Senator Hardeman the Senate at 11:05 o'clock a.m. agreed to stand At Ease until 11:20 o'clock a.m. and then proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the Joint Session.

Joint Session

(To hear an address by Senator Hubert R. Hudson.)

The Presiding Officer (Senator Martin in the Chair) announced that pursuant to the provision of H. C. R. No. 20, the time had arrived for the Joint Session to hear an address by the Honorable Hubert R. Hudson.

The Senators present escorted by the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-arms proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11:20 o'clock a.m.

The Senators were announced and were admitted and escorted to the seats prepared for them along the aisle.

The Presiding Officer (Senator Martin in the Chair) was invited to occupy a seat on the Speaker's Rostrum.

Senator Hubert R. Hudson was escorted to the Speaker's Rostrum by Senators Owen, Roberts, Lane, Reagan and Martin on the part of the Senate and Representatives Dungan, Murray, Pipkin, Conley, Spillman, Foreman and de la Garza on the part of the House.

The Honorable Waggoner Carr, Speaker of the House called the Joint Session to order and announced the purpose thereof.

The Presiding Officer of the Senate (Senator Martin in the Chair) called the Senate to order and announced a quorum of the Senate present.

Speaker Carr called the House to order and announced a quorum of the House present.

The Speaker then presented Representative Dungan of McKinney. Mr. Dungan then presented Senator Hudson to the Joint Session.

Senator Hudson then addressed the Joint Session as follows:

"IMPRESSIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION"

I am deeply honored to speak to you concerning my trip through the Soviet Union this last summer.

As legislators, we are all students of government; I have been particularly interested since college days (where I majored in History and the study of the Russian and French Revolutions) in different philosophies of government and their practical application. For these reasons, I was anxious to see Communism—I should say Marxist Socialism as practiced by the Soviet State.

I flew to Moscow by Russian Jet, from Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia; this is a flight of more than 1200 miles and the trip takes less than two hours. The Russian Jet plane is, technically, a magnificent airplane; however, like so many other Communist products, there is no quality finish and the ventilating system does not function properly.

My impression of Moscow, as we circled the city, was that this is a metropolis without homes. A city with the population of all Texas! There are gigantic concrete apartment houses, stretching mile upon mile, about a block long and from eight to ten stories high, all of the same drab architectural structure. There is plenty of food in the Soviet Union, but again there is no quality to the food which you can purchase; also, certain items are exorbitantly expensive, such as a 5c candy bar costing the equivalent of \$1.95 in American dollars. Clothing is also very expensive and of very poor quality. I was offered, on several occasions, over \$200 for my washable suit that I purchased at home for less than \$40. There is an almost complete lack of consumer goods, many of those things which we are accustomed to taking for granted simply aren't obtainable—such as vacuum cleaners, washing machines, refrigerators and most types of electrical appliances. There are only a handful of filling stations (depots) to service the cars of Moscow. Remember that this is the city that has almost the population of Texas, and yet, has fewer cars than you would encounter in a small Texas town. Women do all of the road work, using a twig broom to sweep up the debris; there appears to be no modern road equipment.

I visited quite a few factories in the Soviet Union; for example, the

great wire and steel cable plant located at Odessa, one of Russia's major cities on the Black Sea. In this factory they work three shifts, 24 hours a day, the workmen have a 48-hour week; there is little automation, and most of the machinery is quite old and the working conditions are grimy and unpleasant. Over half of the workers in this plant, of 6,000 workers, are women. They are allowed 56 days off for pregnancy and the 57th day they go back to work and the child goes into the State Nursery School, attached to the factory, unless the parents happen to have an old Aunt or Grandmother at home who can take care of the child. The child goes home with the parents one day a week. The factory nurseries are clean and the babies are well fed and healthy looking; however, everything runs on schedule, including calisthenics even for those only one year of age. A psychiatrist who was with us asked the question: "What will be the psychological effect on children who can be with their parents only one day out of the week?"

Every worker is allowed a two weeks vacation and most of them take it along the Black Sea coast, which is very similar to the French Riviera. The vacationer is different from any that I have ever seen in the Western World, as the people look so tired and so worn out from a year's work that they cannot really enjoy the sudden two weeks freedom. I think this fact particularly strikes every American who visits the resort areas and sees the astounding difference compared with the West. The spontaneity, joy and pleasure of living are dead in so many of these people. I have been asked many times what was my most vivid impression of Russia and I can honestly say that it was the expression on people's faces.

The educational system in Russia is quite different from ours—ten grades of basic education for students ages 7 to 17. But what constitutes "basic education"? We have heard that their mathematics and scientific courses are far superior to those taught in our public schools. I agree. Furthermore, their students work much harder in these fields—more homework, more requirements. What about the humanities? Here it is apparent that they only educate half of the mind. Very few people who come back from Russia emphasize the fact that their education system has no use for the humanities and the field of

liberal arts which form the better half of our educational system—to me, by far the most important part. The only books that I saw on their classroom shelves about America and the Western World deal with the seamy side of American life; i.e., “The Grapes of Wrath” and “Tobacco Road.” There was nothing representative of the greatest writers of our country, the Federalist Papers, Melville, James, Cather or even Thomas Wolfe. As you know, even the books by Dostoevski (Russia’s greatest author) were barred for many years by Stalin. So, to me, their educational system lacks the very essential knowledge that we hold so important. I say this without disparaging their achievements in the scientific fields, because we are all too aware of what they have accomplished there.

Another interesting aspect is that they have applied our American incentive system to education. Only those students who graduate at the top of their class have a chance to go on to the equivalent of a college education and to lift themselves out of the dread monotony of the mass existence of Soviet life.

At this point I would like to quote from Boris Pasternak’s great novel, *Dr. Zhivago*, concerning the Russian pretension that Marxism is a science and that their system of life and education is based on a scientific truth:

“Marxism a science? No.

“Marxism is too uncertain of its ground to be a science. Sciences are more balanced, more objective. I don’t know a movement more self-centered and further removed from the facts than Marxism. Everyone is worried only about proving himself in practical matters, and as for the men in power, they are so anxious to establish the myth of their infallibility that they do their utmost to ignore the truth. Politics doesn’t appeal to me. I don’t like people who don’t care about the truth.”

The elite in the Soviet Union actually run the Communist system. This is the most class conscious society that I have ever seen, and Marx said this was to be the classless society! For example, the difference in incomes is vast, and there is practically no income tax and no inheritance tax. The elite have all the prerogatives of the Czarist system. They have dachas (country villas), cars, servants and all of the goods that the

mass of people do not have. Incidentally, the dachas are built on the same sites where the old aristocrats of Russia built their summer palaces. There are first and second class restaurants in Russia; there are first, second, third and fourth class trains. Only children of the elite and of party members can belong to the Pioneers and Komsomol groups. (These are comparable to our Girl and Boy Scouts) The Communist Party itself is kept small—only 9,000,000 out of 200,000,000. Of course, with a society built on fear, and favoritism, those who succeed must toe the mark. Again I would like to quote from Boris Pasternak on this point.

“The great majority of us are required to live a life of constant, systematic duplicity. Your health is bound to be affected if, day by day, you say the opposite of what you feel, if you grovel before what you dislike and rejoice at what brings you nothing but misfortune. Our nervous system isn’t just a fiction, it’s a part of our physical body, and our soul exists in space and is inside us, like the teeth in our mouth. It can’t be forever violated with impunity. I found it painful to listen when you told us how you were re-educated and became mature in jail. It was like listening to a horse describing how it broke itself in.”

I am sure you are aware that Pasternak’s book is banned in Russia yet it sells on the black market for over \$100 a copy. This one book, by Russia’s greatest living author, has done more for us than all the propaganda that the Voice of America has beamed into Russia—because this is a great story of man’s suffering and final loss of hope and faith.

I took some twenty-seven books and magazines into the Soviet Union; before I left, I had been asked for every single one by Russian people whom I met throughout the Soviet Union. For example, the head customs official at the airport, who cleared me, saw that I was carrying magazines under my arm and while we waited for the luggage to be sent out to the car, he asked if he might read one. It happened to be the *Post* and there was a picture of an American jet plane. He could not believe that America had jet planes too! My guide also picked up another *Post* and, as coincidence would have it, there happened to be a picture of a different jet plane. The

Customs Officer was astounded that America had different jet planes—it was impossible to make him believe that we have many airplane companies owned by stockholders. I gave up on trying to explain what stockholders were, as even educated people in the Soviet Union have very little knowledge of the Western world.

The lack of privacy in the Soviet Union is one point not often touched upon by foreign visitors. For example: a Professor whom I met (and he is one of the more privileged members in the Soviet Union) had lived in one room with his wife and mother-in-law for the last five years. He told me that he could not take me through the Technical Institute that afternoon, as he had been hoping to obtain a two-room apartment in a new building. I was shocked to realize that he had lived in such conditions. After leaving him, I asked my guide if this was typical of Soviet housing because I knew there had been a great deal more destruction in Kiev than other places. She turned and said, "How many relatives does he have living with him?" I replied, "His mother-in-law." She said, "You know, he is really quite lucky that he doesn't have more relatives living with him." Suddenly, the housing shortage in Russia became clear to me in a way that no statistical record could ever be. I also realized why I had seen thousands of people upon the streets of the cities all hours of the day and night—they were simply giving the shift at home a little privacy.

Now I would like to comment on peace and war. As you know, the Russian propaganda machine constantly blares peace, peace, peace to the Russian people and to the rest of the world. The Russian people are genuinely for world peace, as these people truly know what suffering is. For they can remember the terrible devastation of their homeland in the first world war when over 20,000,000 Russians were killed; then the bloody civil war, which lasted four years. Stalin's collectivization of the farms when the Kulaks liquidated and some 40,000,000 peasants were uprooted from their homes. Then came the great period of famine and starvation and Stalin's bloody purges of the thirties. All of this culminating with the second World War and another 20,000,000 Russian killed. These people really know what suffering is and they

want peace. I was asked countless times by Russian people: "Does America want war?" I answered by saying I knew of no American who wanted war. But the Soviet leaders continually make their war-like moves against us in the Western World while the Soviet people know nothing of this. Many of the Soviets believe that we started the Korean War and used germ warfare. They believe we are responsible for the Berlin crisis and all other crises of the cold war. Fortunately, many of the newly educated and also older people read between the lines of the propaganda machine and realize that their Politburo is fooling the people. The Soviet dictators have not realized that when you educate half of a mind, even primarily in the scientific, mathematic, or linguistic fields, that an individual starts to think for himself on various problems and he begins to ask the question: "Why?" Pasternak's comments on some of the failures of the Soviet system to cure independent thinking are extremely interesting:

"I think that collectivization was an erroneous and unsuccessful measure and it was impossible to admit the error. To conceal the failure people had to be cured, by every means of terrorism of the habit of thinking and judging for themselves, and forced to see what didn't exist, to assert the very opposite of what their eyes told them."

As you know, Communism has made a God of materialism. They have replaced our Christian God with a pseudo-scientific materialist state as deity. But the interesting end result has been that we and every nation in Western Europe have beaten Russia hands down on the very question of purely materialistic success. I now understand why Khrushchev said "Berlin sticks in my throat like a chicken bone." This is a very expressive statement. Why? This is the only city of the Western World that the Soviet people can visit and they must realize that our way of life is incredibly different from theirs. Furthermore, thousands of people from the Satellite countries and Russia escape through Berlin every month. For these reasons, Khrushchev must do all he can to gain control of this city. He continually threatens the German Republic—they must give in on Berlin or be destroyed. Again, I would like

to quote from Pasternak on this question of threats:

"Wait, let me tell you what I think. I think that if the beast who sleeps in man could be held down by threats—any kind of threat, whether of jail or of retribution after death—then the highest emblem of humanity would be the lion tamer in the circus with his whip, not the prophet who sacrificed himself. But don't you see, this is just the point—what has for centuries raised man above the beast is not the cudgel but an inward music; the irresistible power of unarmed truth, the powerful attraction of its example. It has always been assumed that the most important things in the Gospels are the ethical maxims and commandments. But for me the important thing is that Christ speaks in parables taken from life, that He explains the truth in terms of everyday reality. The idea that underlies this is that communion between mortals is immortal, and that the whole of life is symbolic because it is meaningful."

Our country is built on Christian principles, as is Western civilization. This is something that the Communist cannot understand. Of course, I know we emphasize materialistic goals too much in the Western World—even though we each really understand that our Christian ethics are so much more important in the long run. Calculated evil is hard for us to believe. We have no conception of what tyranny and brutality are really like. In Hungary the peasants and workers aroused and defeated the Communist regime and had freedom for ten days. This was not a revolt of the wealthy people or even the middle class because most of them had long since been liquidated or fled. The

peasants, workers and students decided that freedom was more important to them and their families than to continue to live in drab Communist conformity. Khrushchev could not afford to let this example stand, so Mikoyan (who recently visited this country and was wined and dined by everyone) was sent to Hungary to destroy the newly won freedom. The ten leaders were betrayed and next day Soviet tanks rolled into Hungary. Nearly a million Hungarians were killed in less than a week. Another million fled that small country whose population was barely eight million. Budapest, one of the world's loveliest cities, was levelled. Several hundred thousand more people were badly wounded and injured by the Russians, who were absolutely ruthless; but then what else could we expect when the essence of their philosophy is, as Lenin said:

"Treaties are like pie-crusts made to be broken. Any lie, any deceit, any subterfuge, any treachery, any device that will further the cause of world communism is good."

The absolute devastation of this small nation is inconceivable to us—we cannot understand it, and we would prefer not to think about it.

I came back from this trip deeply humbled and thankful that we live in a Western World that is strong and free, and I pray to God that it will always be so.

Adjournment

The Presiding Officer announced the purpose of the Joint Session concluded and declared the Senate at 12:05 o'clock p.m. adjourned until 10:30 o'clock a.m. tomorrow in accordance with a motion previously adopted in the Senate.

In Memory of
Joseph Kopecky

Senator Krueger offered the following resolution:

(Senate Resolution 73)

Whereas, In the passing of Joseph Kopecky, a distinguished and honored Texan, the people of the State of Texas have suffered an irreparable loss; and

Whereas, Joseph Kopecky was born in Sweet Home, Texas, in 1876, the member of one of the pioneer Czech families of Lavaca County, and spent all of his childhood in the area; and

Whereas, After attending St. Joseph's College in Victoria and St. Edward's University in Austin, Mr. Kopecky returned to Lavaca County, where he served for two years as a county school teacher, and in 1906 purchased the Novy Domov, which he published until 1931; and

Whereas, Mr. Kopecky served for twenty-five years as a member of the Hallettsville City Council and School Board and as a director and Vice-President of the Peoples State Bank in Hallettsville; and

Whereas, He was appointed as a member of the Board of Regents of Texas A. & M. College, after which he served as Postmaster of Hallettsville; and

Whereas, Joseph Kopecky was a member of Sacred Heart Parish, the Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Knights of America; and

Whereas, Mr. Kopecky is survived by his daughters, Misses Leona and Josephine Kopecky and Mrs. M. I. Bozka of Hallettsville, Mrs. Herbert Plummer of Washington, D. C., Mrs. John S. McNamara, Sister M. Lucy, Sister M. Teresa, and Sister M. Michael; one brother, Dr. C. L. Kopecky of Yoakum; and a son, John W. Kopecky of Washington, D. C.; and

Whereas, The memory of Joseph Kopecky lives on with all who came in contact with him as one of the most outstanding men the State of Texas ever produced; and

Whereas, The Senate of the State of Texas desires to acclaim and pay tribute to Joseph Kopecky and to express our deepest sympathy to those bereaved; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today it do so in memory of Joseph Kopecky and that a page in the permanent Senate Journal be devoted to the recording of this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the surviving members of his family as a token of respect and sympathy.

KRUEGER
HERRING

The resolution was read and was adopted by a rising vote of the Senate.

In Memory of
Dr. Paul Lewis Boynton

Senator Dies offered the following resolution:

(Senate Concurrent Resolution 15)

Whereas, On August 6, 1958, the City of Nacogdoches and the State of Texas lost an esteemed citizen in the passing of Dr. Paul Lewis Boynton, beloved president of Stephen F. Austin State College in Nacogdoches; and

Whereas, Dr. Boynton, as the second president of Stephen F. Austin State College, spent sixteen years of devotion and wisdom in the administration of the College. His extraordinary ability and energy are measured in the growth of the College, both in numbers and outstanding educational status; and

Whereas, Dr. Boynton taught in the public schools in Lufkin and Wichita Falls, and in the University of Kentucky and George Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee. He accepted the presidency of Stephen F. Austin State College in 1942; and

Whereas, He spent his lifetime in the service of others in the field of education. His life was exemplary of the courage that shows itself in gentleness, true wisdom that shows itself in simplicity, and a Christian faith that finds its expression in righteousness; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Texas, the House of Representatives concurring, That the Senate and House adjourn this day in loving respect to the creative life of Dr. Paul Lewis Boynton and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family as a tribute from the Texas Legislature.

The resolution was read.

On motion of Senator Dies and by unanimous consent the resolution was considered immediately and was adopted by a rising vote of the Senate.

In Memory of
Leonard M. Lang

Senator Smith offered the following resolution:

(Senate Resolution 77)

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom did recently call from his earthly labors Mr. Leonard M. Lang, to his heavenly reward in his 54th year; and

Whereas, Mr. Lang was born August 18, 1903, in Eastland County, near Carbon, grew up and was educated before moving to Mitchell County, at Loraine; and

Whereas, Mr. Lang was a devoted father and husband of the former Ida Turnbow, their moving to Terry County in 1933, and to their present address in 1942; and

Whereas, Mr. Lang's untimely passing ended a fruitful life of service to his community and to all those with whom he had been associated throughout the State, being engaged in extensive farming, playing important roles in civic undertakings and in Terry County politics, being elected in 1954 as chairman of the Terry County Democratic Committee; and

Whereas, Mr. Lang also served as Terry County Judge from January 1952 until August 1953, and was on the board of directors of Lubbock Christian College, being, in fact, a charter member of that board, and had lately been engaged in the real estate business; and

Whereas, He was a member of the Crescent Hill Church of Christ, of which he was an elder, and observed in his daily life the highest principles of Christianity; and

Whereas, He is survived by his devoted and faithful wife, Mrs. Ida Lang; his only child, Mrs. Herbert L. King; six sisters, Mrs. D. R. Smith of Route 1 at Meadow, Mrs. Bill Priddy of Route 1, Mrs. H. P. Turnbow of Andrews, Mrs. Arthur Turnbow of Loraine, Mrs. Allie Harris of San Angelo, and Mrs. Dewey Evans of Fort Worth, and four grandchildren; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the passing of Leonard M. Lang, the Senate of Texas mourns the loss of a fine citizen, and an outstanding leader in his community; that as a tribute to his memory this resolution be adopted by the Senate and printed in its Journal; and that when we adjourn today, we do so in his honor; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be mailed to each surviving member of his family as an expression of our sympathy.

The resolution was read and was adopted by a rising vote of the Senate.

In Memory of
J. Pat Casey

Senator Willis offered the following resolution:

(Senate Resolution 79)

Whereas, On the fourth day of January in the Year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred Fifty-nine, a prominent and beloved son of Texas, J. Pat Casey of Fort Worth, left his worldly home, following a brief illness, to enter into Eternal Rest in the bosom of the Almighty at His beckon; and

Whereas, Pat Casey was born in Denison 61 years ago and orphaned at the age of ten years. He worked his way through high school and attended college; and

Whereas, Beginning work at the age of sixteen as a telegrapher for the Southern Pacific Lines and later joining the staff of the St. Louis, San Francisco and Texas Railway Company at Fort Worth, he advanced to its Vice-Presidency; and

Whereas, Mr. Casey was a member of the Methodist Church, Masonic Lodge, Knights Templar and Moslah Shrine Temple, Downtown Lions Club, Fort Worth Traffic Club, Fort Worth Optimist Club, Fort Worth and West Texas Chambers of Commerce, Fort Worth Club and Colonial Country Club; and

Whereas, This gracious gentleman was a devoted husband, loving father, kind neighbor and sincere citizen of his Community, State, and Nation; now therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of Texas, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of this eminent citizen, and that, when the Senate adjourns today, it do so in honor and memory of J. Pat Casey; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the members of his family with the deepest sympathy of the Senate, and that a page in the Senate Journal be set aside in memory of Pat Casey.

The resolution was read and was adopted by a rising vote of the Senate.